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THE ECLIPSE OF THE ‘ABBASID CALIPHATE

Original Chronicles of the Fourth Islamic Century.

PREFACE AND INDEX

BY

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PREFACE.

MR. H. F. AMEDROZ, who had won the gratitude of students of Islamic history by his editions of Hilal's *Book of the Viziers*, and Ibn al-Qalanisi's *History of Damascus*, besides numerous monographs on legal and historical subjects,¹ was occupied in the last years of his life with preparing an edition of the portions of Miskawaihi's work which deal with events posterior to the Chronicle of Tabari, to be followed by the Continuation by Abu Ahujā', and a new edition of the fragment of Hilal's Chronicle which he had already published as an appendix to the *Book of the Viziers*. Of the volumes of Miskawaihi an edition had already been issued by the Gibb Trustees, being facsimile by photography of the copy in Constantinople; Mr. Amedroz, himself one of the Trustees, had provided one of the volumes with a Preface. The facsimile is not easily legible even by experts; and Mr. Amedroz, besides deciphering it, had collated the second volume with a Bodleian MS. (Marsh 357 covering 345–367 A.H.),² and had supplemented the author's statements from various MS. sources, both earlier and later than Miskawaihi. For the edition of Abu Shuja' photographs of the Constantinople MS. had been lent by the Sultanic (then Khedivial) Library of Cairo.³ This MS. is exceedingly clear, though in many respects faulty.

The proofs were regularly submitted by him to the present writer, who had for many years had something like a partnership of studies with him. In October of 1916 I accepted an invitation to lecture at Lahore, and in consequence of my absence from England Mr. Amedroz stopped the printing which had by that time reached about the middle of Volume III. I was shocked on my return to England in April, 1917, to find that he had passed away the month before. In his will he left a sum of money for the completion of the work, including a translation, with the request that I should undertake this.

I proceeded to carry out his wishes, but the work was interrupted by a journey to the East in the winter 1918–1919, undertaken in connexion with the War. It was however to Mesopotamia, giving me the opportunity of seeing some of the country which forms the theatre of the events recorded in these Chronicles. One of the few cases wherein haste in literary matters is not only excusable but desirable is when the completion of a dead man's work is laid upon some one who is him-

¹ A memoir of him was inserted in the J.R.A.S. for 1917, p. 632.

² A MS. of the Asiatic Museum, Petrograd, has been described by Ivanow.

³ These were returned to the Library in 1919.

self advanced in years. Although then I have done my best to understand these texts and render them intelligibly, I am conscious that much more might have been done in the way of annotation, and collation with other authorities, ancient and modern.¹ In the Index to which this final volume is devoted I have used that of Barbier de Meynard to his *Prairies d'Or* as my model, and have tried to satisfy the needs of any who may wish to consult these volumes. For this reason the quantity of the vowels in the proper-names, which to avoid the appearance of pedantry as well as expense has been left unmarked in the text, has been given in the Index. An attempt has been made in the translation by the use in certain places of small capitals, and by adhering to the same name for the same person, to render it easier for the reader to follow the narrative. The authors' practice of varying on the same page between the *Ism*, the *Kunyah*, the *Nisbah*, and the *Laqab*, provides the reader who is not an expert with a wholly unnecessary puzzle.

Of Miskawaihi, from whose Universal History the first two volumes are taken, Mr. Amedroz compiled a notice, prefixed to the first volume of the Gibb facsimile. The sources for his life are his own statements, collected in the Index, and the notice in the *Irshad al-Arib*, ii. 88 foll., compiled in the main from sources which are still accessible, though awaiting publication, viz. the *Imta'* of Abu Hayyan Tauhidi,² and the *Tatimmat al-Yatimah* of Tha'alibi.³ Yaqut (author of the *Irshad*) states apparently on his own authority that Miskawaihi was a convert to Islam from Magianism; if this be true, the names of his father and grandfather, Mohammed and Ya'qub, are likely to be fictitious. That Miskawaihi was the *laqab* of himself, not of his father, appears very clearly from the statements of his contemporaries Abu Hayyan and Tha'alibi; the *Ibn* which is prefixed in the printed editions of some of his works and in the printed texts of Hamadhani's *Rasa'il* is due to his calling himself *Ahmad b. Mohammed Miskawaihi*, whence some supposed the *laqab* to belong to the father. He tells us that he studied Tabari's Chronicle with *Ahmad b. Kami*, 260–350 A.H., who lived in the Shari' 'Abd al-Samad⁴ in Baghdad. He also speaks of long association with the vizier Muhallabi, who died in 352; his death-date is given as 9 Safar 421 (Feb. 16, 1030), and this seems to be right, since the notice of him in the *Tatimmah* implies that he belongs to a later

¹ Use should have been made in volume i and ii of the scholarly and tasteful volumes of Schlumberger.

² A copy of the first volume of this work was lent me in Baghdad, and a copy of the whole, photographed from one in the Top-kapu Library of Constantinople, is in possession of Ahmad Pasha Zeki of Cairo.

³ The copy in the Berlin Library was lent me for a time, and the whole photographed.

⁴ This is repeated by Yaqut, *Irshad* ii. 17

generation than the persons mentioned in the *Yatimah*, and in poems there quoted he speaks of his extreme old age. Perhaps the date of his birth may be provisionally fixed as 330 A.H., or a little earlier. It is not known how he obtained the favour of Muhallabi ; probably one who knew Persian well would have some advantage at a Persian court such as that of Mu'izz al-daulah. Since he claims to have been in the society of Ibn al-'Amid I for seven years, he is likely to have repaired to the court of Rayy immediately after Muhallabi's death in 352 ; and indeed a dependent of that vizier would not be over safe in Baghdad. Ibn al-'Amid died in 360 ; Miskawaihi was his librarian, and present with him on various historic occasions. After his death Miskawaihi seems to have entered the service of his son and successor Ibn al-'Amid II. After his death in 366 he appears to have obtained employment with 'Adud al-daulah, who gave him various commissions which he recounts. After 'Adud al-daulah's death in 372 he appears to have gone into hiding, in the house of one Ibn al-Khammar, and Abu Hayyan, whose work *al-Imta'* ostensibly contains narrations wherewith he entreated the vizier Ibn Sa'dan who was put to death in 375 A.H., asserts that "within these days" he had lent Miskawaihi a commentary on the *Isagoge* of Porphyry and the *Categories* of Aristotle. Abu Hayyan taunts him with having had the opportunity of hearing the philosophical lectures of 'Amiri in Rayy for five years, and having absolutely failed to take advantage of it. To this charge Miskawaihi replies¹ that 'Amiri himself found himself a mere beginner as compared with Ibn al-'Amid I. It may be observed that Miskawaihi's quotations of Aristotle in his *Tahdhib al-Akhlaq* are unusually accurate.

For his later career Tha'alibi has the enigmatical sentences : After holding a series of high posts in the service of the Buwaihids and being an intimate of Baha al-daulah, so that he became extremely eminent, he disdained to serve the *Sahib*, to whom he did not consider himself inferior ; he was not free from reverses of fortune and uttered a verse of which the authorship is disputed between him and some other eminent men, complaining of the uncertainties of fortune and the faithlessness of friends. He also composed a poem addressed to 'Amid al-Mulk wherein the latter is congratulated on the coincidence of the *Day of the Sacrifice* and the *Mihrijan*.

If Miskawaihi was closely associated with Baha al-daulah, it is surprising that there is no mention of him by either Abu Shuja' or Hilal, who deal at length with Baha al-daulah's affairs. By the *Sahib Isma'il b. 'Abbad* is naturally meant ; he was vizier at Rayy under Fakhr al-daulah. Yaqut records a scene in 358 at Rayy when Miskawaihi met

¹ ii. 277.

this personage¹; this was in the days of Ibn al-'Amid I. It seems unlikely that he can be meant by Tha'alibi, who probably refers to the *Sahib 'Amid al-Juyush*, who was put in charge of affairs by Baha al-daulah in 392.² By 'Amid al-Mulk the vizier of the Seljuq Sultan Toghribil, Kundari, is ordinarily meant; he can scarcely have had that title in the lifetime of either Miskawaihi or Tha'alibi. Possibly the person meant is the vizier Fakhr al-Mulk, who is called the 'Amid by Ibn Khaldun,³ or some other less distinguished vizier, on whom the title may have been bestowed.

Both Abu Hayyan and Tha'alibi admire the verses of Miskawaihi, which appear to have satisfied the expert judgment of Ibn al-'Amid I. The former asserts that he devoted his time to the futile pursuit of alchemy, but Abu Hayyan's statements about men who had been more successful than himself cannot be trusted. It is surprising that Ibn Abi Usaibi'ah mentions him not only as a philosopher, but as a physician; naming even certain works composed by him on medical subjects, a *kitab al-ashribah* "Book of Draughts" and a *Kitab al-tabikh* "Cookery Book," with a selection from the former made by Ibn al-Tilmidh.⁴ That our author is meant is shown by the mention of the *Tahdhib al-Akhlaq* among his works. Some out of the way medical knowledge is once or twice displayed in the History, but not sufficient to have enabled us to guess that the author followed this profession.

The letters addressed to him in the collections of Hamadhani and Khwarizmi contain very little information. That of the latter is on a stock subject—consolation on a mother's re-marriage, of which an example is given by Tanukhi⁵; it may help us in a vague way to confirm the date of Miskawaihi's birth as inferred above. For Khwarizmi's life lasted from 323 to 383⁶; and from the tone of his letter we might infer that he was somewhat older than his correspondent. In one of Hamadhani's letters there may be a reference to the "Experiences of the Nations."⁷ It would seem that Miskawaihi had some cause of complaint against this remarkable man, which the latter endeavours to remove. But the letters give no clue to its nature.

Yaqut enumerates the following works by him:

1. *Al-Fauz al-Akbar*.
2. *Al-Fauz al-Asghar*. (Printed, Beyrouth 1319.)

¹ *Irshad* ii. 300.

² He is called *Sahib* in the headings of the Sharif al-Radi's poems, p. 320 and p. 111 (dirge on him, A.H. 401).

³ iv. 473, l. 8 a.f.

⁴ i. 245 and 276.

⁵ *Nishwar* 237.

⁶ *Yatimat al-dahr* iv. 127.

⁷ Beyrouth, 1890, p. 528.

3. *Tajārib al-Umam.*
4. *Uṣṣ al-Farīd.*
5. *Tartīb al-‘ādāt.*
6. *Al-Mustauṣī.*
7. *Al-Jāmi‘.*
8. *Jāwidhan-i-khirad.*
9. *Al-Siyar.*

Of these the second has, as has been seen, been printed ; of the third portions were printed by de Goeje in his *Fragmenta Historicorum Arabum*, and a facsimile of the whole is in process of publication by the Gibb Trustees. No. 5 may be identical with the *Tahdhīb al-Akhlāq*, which has been printed (Cairo, 1317). Of 8 an account was given by de Sacy in *Notices et Extraits* x. 95 and (at greater length) *Mémoires de l'Institut* ix. 1 foll. For the remainder we must at present be satisfied with Yaqtūn's descriptions. No. 4 was a collection containing tales, poems, maxims and proverbs, not arranged in chapters. No. 6 was a selection of odes. No. 9 was a treatise on morals, interspersed with Traditions, Qur'anic texts, philosophy and poetry. No. 7 is not described.

He was clearly a man of very considerable learning and far removed from any sort of fanaticism ; though not, it would seem, free from professional jealousy. This appears in his treatment of Ibn Baqiyah, who had the audacity to become vizier without belonging to the Clerks' (*kuttāb*) profession. Muqtadir thought that by appointing one who was not a member of that order to the vizierate he would disgrace himself in the eyes of all sovereigns, Moslem and non-Moslem ; they would suppose that there was no Clerk in his empire fit for the post, or else that he deliberately slighted the order.¹ Miskawaihi appears also to have shared the Buwaihid animosity to the Hamdanids ; he minimizes Saif al-daulah's exploits. As one who had been in the service of Buwaihid princes he might have been expected to show some partiality towards them ; but of this there is little trace. He represents both 'Imad al-daulah and Mu'izz al-daulah as utterly unscrupulous, with perhaps no positive virtue except family affection ; and if he extols Rukn al-daulah's sense of honour, he holds that this Sultan gratified it at the expense of his realm. For the internal administration of all three he has unmitigated contempt. Of his master 'Adud al-daulah, probably the ablest Sultan of this line, his summing-up is far more judicial than is that of Abu Shuja'. He admits that this personage had some merits which might serve as a counterpoise to his crimes.

¹ *Hilal, Wuzara*, p. 322.

Miskawaihi claims to be an independent authority from the year 340, from which point he had materials furnished him orally by leading actors in the events, Muhallabi, vizier in Baghdad, and Abu'l-Fadl Ibn al-'Amid, vizier in Rayy. In many important events he himself took part. This was an excellent qualification for a historian, especially because the offices which he held were not such as to throw much responsibility upon himself ; he had access to the state secrets without being personally concerned in them to any great extent.

For the beginnings of the Buwaihid dynasty (322-340), if Abu Shuja is to be believed, he followed Ibrahim the Sabi'an, whose work on the subject, called the *Taji* (after 'Adud al-daulah's title Taj al-Millah) was revised by 'Adud al-daulah himself. The author is said to have described this treatise as a pack of lies¹ ; if these lies were for the glorification of the Buwaihids—and it is difficult to imagine any other purpose which they can have had—Miskawaihi appears to have omitted them ; for there is little in the work which redounds to their glory and has the appearance of being mythical except some of those stories which deal with the sources of 'Imad al-daulah's wealth ; on the other hand while Miskawaihi may well have relied on the *Taji* for what went on in Baghdad while he was himself in the Jabal, the former's narrative gives the appearance of unvarnished truth.

For the period before 340 it is evident that Miskawaihi's main authority in these volumes is the Chronicle of Thabit b. Sinan,² which, starting about where Tabari terminated, continued the history to the time of its author's death (about 363). This remarkable man had special opportunities of learning the inner history of his time. Mr. Amedroz thought Miskawaihi's debt to Suli,³ the author of the *Aurag*, considerable. Besides these authorities he doubtless learned much from the political personages with whom he associated in Baghdad and elsewhere, and who supplied many an anecdote.

Although then this Chronicle is marked by some gross examples of carelessness, to which attention is called in the notes, it is on the whole one of the most instructive in the Arabic language. For a considerable portion of it the author writes about persons whom he knew intimately, and institutions with which he was himself familiar. For two of his employers, Muhallabi and Ibn al-'Amid I he has admiration which approaches enthusiasm ; yet this admiration does not induce him to conceal deflexions on their part from the paths of wisdom and honour. His power of character-drawing is remarkable ; each of the host of

¹ *Irshad al-Arib*, i. 325.

² Wüstenfeld, *Geschichtschreiber*, No. 135.
Ibid. 115.

characters who come upon the stage is easily distinguishable, and the more important, of whom the number is very considerable, are exceedingly lifelike. Comparison with the Chronicle of 'Arib will impress this fact on the reader's mind. The superiority of Miskawaihi as a historian to Tabari is also very marked. Tabari's value *decreases* as he comes within his own time. He has not the political experience which could enable him to give an intelligible account of the sequence of events or that personal acquaintance with the leading personages which would have furnished vividness and reality to his chronicle. Hence the important reign of Mu'tadid, which gave a new lease of life to the Caliphate, and brought the vizierate to the zenith of its power, is as poorly recorded as any section of Islamic history. The period covered by the two volumes of Miskawaihi is on the other hand as well recorded as any. The ruin of the Caliphate by Muqtadir, the rise of the various adventurers who were ultimately superseded by the Buwaihid dynasties, the series of events which substituted for an empire a group of principalities, is recounted by him in a manner which appeals at once to the reason and the imagination.

Both Tabari and Miskawaihi are liable to the reproach that they fail to mention the most important personages of their times ; we look in vain in the Chronicle of the former for the name of Mohammed b. Isma'il Bukhari, whose Collection of Traditions rivals the Qur'an in sanctity, and in that of the latter for the name of Abu'l-Hasan Ash'ari, after whom orthodox Islam is called. Both historians are to be blamed for failing to discern the really important among contemporary movements ; but Tabari, as a professional theologian, is much the more culpable of the two. Miskawaihi has very little interest in religious matters, and is a whole-hearted admirer of the tolerant policy of 'Adud al-daulah, whose rigid justice enabled all sects and cults to live together in harmony. It is rarely that we meet with any expression in Miskawaihi's work whence we could infer that the writer was a Moslem. And indeed the profession to which he belonged was largely staffed by members of the tolerated sects. The most eminent of his contemporary clerks was a Sabi'an—Ibrahim, grandfather of the historian Hilal. Christian clerks meet us constantly in these pages. One of the candidates for the vizierate in Muqtadir's time—Ibn Abi'l-Baghl—had written a book in refutation of the Qur'an.

For further information about the personages who figure on Miskawaihi's pages reference must be made to a work of which the translation has for the present to be kept back ; the original Arabic is being published by the Royal Asiatic Society. This is the *Nishwar al-Muhadarah* of Abu 'Ali Muhassim Tanukhi, a Mesopotamian judge

occasionally employed on political missions as his father had been ; despatched by 'Adud al-daulah on one of such extreme delicacy that he shammed illness rather than execute it ; having previously helped to frustrate a scheme of that monarch for the arrest of the mighty vizier Ibn 'Abbad. He had associated on intimate terms with the most eminent men of his time, and was observant, and retentive. This *Table-talk*, of which only one volume out of eleven has been discovered, is a mine of information about the customs of the time and the conduct of his contemporaries.

The Chronicle which follows that of Miskawaihi is by an author of very different calibre, Zahir al-din Mohammed b. Husain Rudhrawari, vizier of Muqtadi from 476–484 (1083–1091). There is a biography of him in the work of Ibn Khallikan (translated by De Slane, iii. 288–290). He died in 488 (1095). The work is written after the death of Alp-Arslan (465–1072),¹ and in the reign of Jalal al-din Malikshah (465–485 = 1072–1092), when Muqtadi was Caliph (467–487 = 1075–1094).² It was the author's intention to bring it down to his own time, but some circumstances evidently prevented him from chronicling more than a few years. He tells us that what he admired in Miskawaihi was the moralizing, and this he imitates without however possessing the practical wisdom which makes Miskawaihi's generalizations instructive. His work appears to be in the main an abridgment of the Chronicle of Hilal b. Mu'hassim b. Ibrahim, which was a continuation of that of Thabit b. Sinan which has already been mentioned. Of Hilal's Chronicle only one part has as yet come to light, viz. that reprinted here from Mr. Amedroz's edition appended to the *Kitab al-Wuzara* and based on the British Museum MS. Add. 19. 360. Hilal, who lived from 359–448, and belonged to a family of clerks, was like Miskawaihi near the centre of politics, and is likely to have been acquainted with the prominent personages. Mr. Amedroz published a biography of him taken from the chronicle of Sibt Ibn al-Jauzi, which however is mainly occupied with edifying matter dealing with Hilal's conversion to Islam. His conversion took place late in life ; and it is noticeable that the sole temple of the Sabi'ans, that in Harran, was destroyed by the Egyptians in 424, in consequence whereof many of the sect embraced Islam.³ Possibly Hilal was one of the converts on this occasion.

The edition of Abu Shuja' has been made from a set of photographs in the possession of the Sultanic (formerly Khedivial) Library in Cairo. The photographs appear to have been made from a MS. in Constantinople. For the fragment of Hilal Mr. Amedroz had a number of

¹ Vol. iii. 50, 75.

² Dimishqi, ed. Mehren, p. 191.

³ Vol. iii. 3 (Arabic Text).

emendations suggested by the late Professor de Goeje and others ; these (mainly consisting in punctuation of letters) have been introduced.

It was the suggestion of the present writer that these texts should be translated in *extenso*, as an epitome of contents such as Mr. Amedroz had prefixed to his editions of Hilal and Ibn al-Qalanisi can scarcely be used except by Arabic scholars. The process of translating and indexing revealed four sources of error ; oversights of the author, of his copyists, of the editor and of the printer. For the fourth class some excuse may be found in the fact of the book being printed in Egypt, and most of it at a time when communication was difficult ; although Mr. Faraj Allah al-Kurdi (the printer) took a keen interest in the work, the inconvenience resulting from the cause that has been mentioned could not be avoided altogether. For the first class the author has some excuse in the fact that he was composing a universal history, whence his interest in the sequence of events at times naturally slackened.

It was the intention of the writer to prefix to the translations an Introductory Volume, in which the information contained in these and contemporary texts about the political and social institutions of the Caliphate in the fourth century A.H. should be collected under heads. The enormous rise in the cost of printing since 1917 has rendered it impossible to use any of the fund left by Mr. Amedroz for this purpose. Its execution must therefore be deferred.¹

It may be hoped that the writings of such an author as Miskawaihi may have value not only as the Chronicle of a period, but as an intelligent record of experience. Baghdad in the tenth century seems far removed both in space and time from London in the eighteenth, but there is more than one curious resemblance between the politics of the two. Lord Mahon's account of the proceedings at the accession of George II.² reads like a page out of Miskawaihi's Chronicle. The virtuous Queen Caroline secured the appointment of Sir R. Walpole as Prime Minister, he having fixed and secured her favour by a well-timed offer to obtain from Parliament a jointure for her Majesty of £100,000 a year, while Compton only ventured to propose 60,000. "What better proof could be required that Walpole was fittest for Prime Minister ?". The Queen, in putting Walpole's claims before the King added that he had agreed to carry through the House of Commons an increase of £120,000 to the Civil List. "Such arguments had their due weight with George II., while Horace Walpole, arriving from Paris, artfully magnified to him the difficulties of forcing negotiations in

¹ The late Professor Mez was, it is said, engaged on a similar work.

² ii. 177.

new hands." Umm Musa the Stewardess, Muqtadir, and the Queen-mother would have been quite at home in such a debate.

Fallen ministers in Muqtadir's time were gravely menaced, and their position was not quite safe in England of the eighteenth century. When Oxford pleads " My lords, if ministers of state, acting by the immediate commands of their sovereign, are afterwards to be made accountable for their proceedings, it may one day or other be the case of all the members of this august assembly "¹, this reasoning can be illustrated from Miskawaihi's record ; and indeed when in 1742 Sir R. Walpole was forced to retire, there were demands for a prosecution ; " lenity to such a one would be cruelty to the nation "². When a minister was overthrown in Baghdad, not only he but every dependent of his had to suffer ; yet one may wonder whether this principle was ever carried out there so drastically as in England in 1762 on the fall of the Duke of Newcastle. " Every relative, friend or dependent of the Duke was, one after the other, turned out of his office, and their proscription extended even to the offices of Custom and Excise."³ Torture was not indeed in England applied to such persons to make them disgorge ; yet it was in use in 1731, when one Captain MacPhaedris, having refused to pay some exorbitant fees, had irons put upon his legs, which were too little, so that in putting them on his legs were likely to have been broken, etc."⁴

Kissing the ground before monarchs was introduced in Islam towards the end of the third century A.H. ; if English ministers in the eighteenth century did not actually do this, at least they said they did ; " Lord Chatham begs to lay himself at the King's feet " is an expression which recurs in that eminent statesman's correspondence.⁵ The attitude of the two countries towards polygamy does not show as great a difference as might have been expected ; for this matter it is sufficient to refer to the record of Sir R. Walpole.⁶

Finally one interesting parallel may be noticed. We find that in 360 A.H. the vizier Abu'l-Fadl will only accept office on condition that his sovereign Bakhtiyar swears never to reappoint Abu'l-Faraj, his rival. Similarly Grenville on succeeding to Bute in April 1763 stipulated with the King that Bute should never publicly or privately interfere with any business whatever ; and two years later Pitt would

¹ *Ibid.* i. 190.

² *Ibid.* iii. 179.

³ *Grenville Papers*, iii. 152, cited by J. A. FARRER, *The Monarchy in Politics*, p. 13.

⁴ Mahon, ii. 228.

⁵ FARRER, l.c., p. 32.

⁶ Mahon, iii. 158, 160.

have nothing to do with a change of government unless Bute's banishment were made a condition precedent.¹

In his papers *Three Years of Buwaihid Rule in Baghdad*, J.R.A.S. 1901, *Abbasid Administration in its Decay*, *ibid.* 1913, *The Vizier Abu'l-Fadl Ibn al-'Amid* in *Der Islam*, 1912, and *The Tajarib al-Umam of Abu 'Ali Miskawaihi*, *ibid.* 1914 Mr. Amedroz published some valuable matter illustrating the history of this time. These and other *Opuscula* of his, if collected into a volume, would form an honourable monument to the memory of this most conscientious scholar. I ought to add that the title of the whole work was chosen by me. As appears from Mr. R. Lane Poole's admirable maps, the 'Abbasids after two centuries regained their independence. I ought also to pay a tribute to the works of Mr. Guy Le Strange, without which many a topographical and geographical allusion would be unintelligible.

I have to thank the Gibb Trustees for—besides other favours—their kindly reference to this work in the Preface of vol. vi. of their facsimile.

Reference is throughout made to the pages of the Arabic, inserted in heavy type in the translation.

¹ Farrer, p. 14

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- 'Abbās b. Shaqiq Abu'l-Fadl.—Brings head of Makan to Baghdad, ii. 7, 22.
- 'Abbās b. 'Umar Ghanawī.—Minister of ma'awin in Diyar Mudar dies (305), 56.
- Abu'l-'Abbās Ibn 'Abd al-Salām.—Basrah leader, S. 270.
- Abu'l-'Abbās Baghdādī.—Spendthrift in Basrah, N. 98.

- Abu'l-'Abbās Ibn Bundār.—Sent by Ibn al-'Amid II to Rukn al-d., ii. 349 ; collector, killed (392), H. 448.
- Abu'l-'Abbās Ibn Dīnār.—Entertained M. b. Yaqut at Arrajan, 265.
- Abu'l-'Abbās Farghānī.—Sufi, N. 243.
- Abu'l-'Abbās Ibn al-Furāt.—Appears to his brother in dreams, 86, 138 ; N. 244.
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- Abu'l-'Abbās Mālikī.—H. 396.
- Abu'l-'Abbās Ibn M. n. Ishāq b. Mutawakkil.—Marries Umm Musa's niece, 83.
- Abu'l-'Abbas Ibn Rukn al-d.—ii., 218.
- Abu'l-'Abbās Ibn Sābūr Mustakhrij.—Died S. 118.
- Abu'l-'Abbās Tamīmī of Rayy.—Wakil of Tuzun ; takes part in deposition of Muttaqi, etc., ii. 72 foll. 179.
- Abu'l-'Abbās Tāsh.—Vizier of Nuḥ b. Mansur, S. 25 ; governor of Jurjan (373), 96, 98.
- Abu'l-'Abbās al-Wakīl.—S. 258 ; ill-treated by 'Ali b. Ahmad in Basrah, 270 ; released and given office (390), H. 370.
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- 'Abd al-'Azīz b. 'Abdallāh Dārikī Abu'l-Qāsim.—Delegate to Bakhtiyar, ii. 304.
- 'Abd al-'Azīz b. Ahmad Abu'l-Fath.—Governor of Bamm, H. 376.
- 'Abd al-'Azīz b. Ahmad Kharazī Abu'l-Hasan.—Qādi, died (391) H. 402.
- 'Abd al-'Azīz b. Ibrāhīm Abu'l-Husain.—Called Ibn Hajib al-Nu'man, — clerk of Sawad Bureau (351), N. 39.
- 'Abd al-'Azīz b. M. Kurā'i.—See Kura'i.
- 'Abd al-'Azīz b. M. Ibn Abī 'Amr Sharābī.—Hājib of Mu'tī, N. 121.
- 'Abd al-'Azīz Rā'iqa.—Officer of Ibn Rā'iq, 370.
- 'Abd al-'Azīz b. Yūsuf Abu'l-Qāsim.—In Hamadhan, S. 11. ; minister of 'Adud al-d., 40 ; of Samsam al-d., 96 ; escapes from danger, 97 ; enemy of Ibn Sa'dan, *ibid.* ; Minister, 102 ; conspires against Samsam al-d., 104 ; arrested by Asfar, 105 ; released, 106 ; flies to Ahwaz, 107 ; protected by Mansur b. Khusrah, 108 ; afterwards abandoned ; imprisoned and released, 108, 109 ; arrested, 123 ; released, 172 ; ruins Zutti, 180 ; vizier (381), 187 ; arrested, 201 ; sends message to Abu Nasr, 270.
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- 'Abd al-Jabbār b. Ahmad.—Qādi, objects to prayer over Ibn 'Abbād, S. 262 ; arrested and fined, *ibid.* ; came to Baghdad (389), H. 340.
- 'Abdallāh b. 'Abbās Ramhurmuzī Abū M.—Mutakallim, with astrologer, N. 269.
- 'Abdallāh b. 'Abd al-'Azīz Abū M.—Commander of Turks, H. 442 ; vice-vizier, 382 ; in Kirman, 383.
- 'Abdallāh b. Ahmad b. 'Abbās.—Qādi, quoted N. 32.
- 'Abdallāh b. Ahmad b. Abi Bakr Dāssah of Basrah.—Quoted N. 22, 23.
- 'Abdallāh b. Ahmad b. Hamdūn.—Plays nard with Mu'tadid, N. 129.

- 'Abdallah b. Ahmad b. Hārith b. 'Abbās Jauhari Baghdādi Abū M.—Quoted, N. 15.
- 'Abdallāh b. 'Alī Jarjarā'i.—Farms Silh and Mabarik, 168; takes part in plot against M. b. Khalaf, 169; forges letters, 170.
- 'Abdallāh b. 'Alī Niffarī.—225; deputy of al-Fadl b. Ja'far (325), 368, 404; of Baridi, 409.
- 'Abdallāh 'Arūs al-Khail.—Hajib of Bad, killed, S. 177.
- 'Abdallāh b. Farajawaihi Abū Bishr.—Clerk of Furat, 10, 11; hides at his fall, 21; negotiates for his return to office, 43, and becomes powerful; visits Hamid under arrest and is permitted to assist 'Ali b. 'Isa pecuniarily, 112; his appearance demanded, 128.
- 'Abdallāh b. al-Fath.—Hides Abu Ahmad son of Muktafi, 266.
- 'Abdallāh b. Ibrāhīm b. Shahrīyah Abū'l-Husain.—Protects treasury of Muqallad, H. 390; clerk of Mu'taman al-d. killed, 444.
- 'Abdallāh b. Ja'far.—See Ibn al-Wathhab.
- 'Abdallāh b. Jubair.—Chairman of Sawad Bureau, calls attention to Hamid b. 'Abbas, 57; fined, 144; ridicules al-Fadl b. Ja'far in saloon of Husain b. Qasim, 224.
- 'Abdallāh b. Khatib b. Mubārak b. Maimūn.—Qadi of Mayyafariqin, ii. 388.
- 'Abdallāh b. Mahdi Bassūyah.—Adviser of M. b. Alyas, ii. 251; stirs his wrath against Alyasa', *ibid.*; attacked by M. b. Alyas's wives, 252; escapes but is killed by Alyasa's clerk, 253.
- 'Abdallāh b. Mas'ūd.—Quoted S. 188.
- 'Abdallāh b. M. b. Mahrūyah Ibn Abī 'Allān Ahwāzī.—Quoted N. 101; 'Ali b. 'Isa wanted to employ him, 104; his reason for quitting public service, 107.
- 'Abdallāh b. M. Abū M. al-kātib.—Repeats verse of Saif al-d., N. 134.
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- 'Abdallāh b. al-Mu'tazz.—Nominated for Caliphate by M. b. Dawud, 2.; appointed by conspirators, 5, 6; takes fright, 6; capture and death, 8. Takes refuge in house of Ibn al-Jassās, N. 127.
- 'Abdallāh b. al-Qādir Abū Ja'far.—Born (391), H. 409.
- 'Abdallāh b. Sa'dān Abū Nasr.—Recommended for appointment, S. 102.
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- 'Abdallāh b. 'Uthmān Wāthiqī.—Tries to secure succession to Caliphate, H. 393; his career, 394.
- 'Abdallāh b. Wahbān Qasbānī of Basrah Abū Sahl.—Governor of Ahwaz for Mardawij, 316, 317; vizier of Washmagir, 317; scourged, ii. 145.
- 'Abdallāh b. Yāhyā Jahramī Abū M.—Qadi, died (392), H. 444.
- 'Abdallāh b. Yāhyā Tabarī Abū Makhlad.—Minister of Mardawij, 316, 318; negotiates purchase for Mu'izz al-d., ii. 53; at his court, 145; envoy from Muti' to Khorasan, 147; captured by Ibn Abi Shauk on the way home, 156; released, *ibid.*; envoy to Ibn Muhtaj, *ibid.*; arrested and fined after offering Mu'izz al-d. all his wealth (350), 185; courtier of Mu'izz al-d., N. 11, 148; steals his furniture, 149, 150; quoted, 163.

- Abdallāh b. Yūnus.—Treasurer of Muttaqi, sent on embassy to Baridi, ii. 13.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhāb.—In power of Baridi who demanded money of him, ii. 26.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn al-Abyad.—'Alawid, his verses, N. 51.
- Abū 'Abdallāh 'Alawī Mūsawī.—N. 29.
- Abū 'Abdallāh cousin of 'Ali b. Tāhir.—In control at Samsam al-d.'s court, S. 119.
- Abū 'Abdallāh al-Amīn.—H. 399; in Bahā al-d.'s service, 430; came to Baghdad, 448; friend of Ibn Mamma.
- Abū 'Abdallāh al-'Ārid.—See Husain b. Ahmad.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Asad.—Kharaj minister in Mausil, S. 142; in Ahwaz, 164; recovers plundered goods *ibid.*; arrested by Dailemites and dies in prison (379), 171.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Abī 'Auf.—Quoted, N. 44; the vizier 'Ubaidallah b. Sulaiman hid with him and afterwards rewarded him, 164.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Ayyūb Shīrāzī al-Kātib.—Died (392) H. 436.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Basrī.—Mu'izz al-d.'s deathbed confessor, ii. 231.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Bathānī 'Alawī.—Released and surrendered to M. b. Yahyā, H. 346; summoned by Sabur to account for Sharif's estate, 348.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Dabbī.—Qādi in Baghdad (386) S. 277; H. 417, 408.
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- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn al-Haitham.—Assists 'Ali b. Tāhir, S. 119.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Hājib al-Nu'mān.—N. 39.
- Abū 'Abdallāh b. Hārūn Tustarī.—Sufi, his difficulty in learning the Qur'an, N. 178.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn al-Hīri.—Clerk of Hasan b. Musayyib, puts various persons to death, H. 444-446.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Khalaf.—Sent by Sharaf al-d. to Samsam al-d., S. 119.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Mālikī.—His house attacked, H. 447.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Marzūq.—Sent by Muhadhdhib al-d. against Lashkarsitan (380), S. 272.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Māusili.—Vizier in Egypt, S. 185.
- Abū 'Abdallāh al-Mufajja.—Recites poem to Qasim b. M. Karkhi, N. 174.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Mūsā.—Sharif arrested and sent to Fars (369), ii. 399; released (372), S. 81.
- Abū 'Abdallāh M. Ibn Abī Mūsā Hāshimī.—Messenger between Muttaqi and Tuzun, ii. 67; obtains Fatwa against Abu'l-Husain Baridi, 79; gives Qahir a gratuity, 81; arrested, 86; sells wheat for a high price (334), N. 160; quoted, 201.
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- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Tāhir.—Vice-vizier, S. 182; arrested and released, S. 199; governor of Basrah, arrested, 252.
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- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn al-Tayyib.—Governor of Nahrawanat, joins Sharaf al-d., S. 127; sent as assistant to Wasit, and arrested, *ibid.*
- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn 'Ubaid 'Alawī.—Leads pilgrimage (386), S. 287,

- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Warām Kūfī.—Mutakallim, quoted N. 207.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Yahyā.—Entertains Sabur, H. 411.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Yūsuf Fasawī.—Banker, H. 357.
- Abū 'Abdallāh Yūsufī.—Controller of bureau of Umm Musa's estates, 84.
- 'Abd al-Malik b. 'Alī Saqafī Basrī Abū Ghānim.—Tells ape-story, N. 275.
- 'Abd al-Malik b. Hasanawaihi.—ii. 415; well-treated by 'Adud al-d., S. 9.
- 'Abd al-Malik b. Nūh b. Mansūr.—Defeated by Mahmud Ghaznawi (389), S. 333; H. 432; proclaimed by his brother's troops, 344; defeated near Merw, 345.
- 'Abd al-Malik b. Nūh b. Nasr.—Succeeds Nuḥ on throne of Khorasan (342), ii. 155; dies of a fall from his horse (350), 189.
- 'Abd al-Malik cousin of Nūh b. Mansūr.—S. 93.
- 'Abd al-Rahmān b. 'Abdallāh b. Ahmad b. Bakr.—Quoted N. 58.
- 'Abd al-Rahmān Ibn Abi'l-Hasin 'Alī b. 'Abd al-Malik.—Qadi, captured and ransomed, N. 111.
- 'Abd al-Rahmān b. al-Ash'ath.—365.
- 'Abd al-Rahmān b. 'Isā Abū 'Alī.—Brother of the vizier 'Alī with whom he is arrested (316) 185; put in charge of Nasr *ibid.*; nominated for vizierate (318), 205; 220; summoned to advise Radi, 290; 293; vizier (324) 336; resigns, 338; acts as vizier under Kurankij (329), ii. 18.
- 'Abd al-Rahmān b. Ja'far Shīrāzī Abu'l-Fadl.—Secretary of Subkara, brings Laithids captive to Baghdad (297) 16; arrested by him, 18; corresponds with Furat from prison *ibid.* Steward of 'Ubaid-allāh b. Tāhir, made his fortune with ice, N. 63.
- 'Abd al-Rahmān b. M. 'Umāni Abū M.—Qadi, ii. 400; envoy to Fatimid Caliph, 412.
- 'Abd al-Rahmān b. M. Abū Yūsuf.—Secretary of bureau of Queen-mother's estates, called Apostate, 143.
- 'Abd al-Rahmān b. Nasr Sukkarī of Basrah.—Friend of the Baridis, N. 38.
- 'Abd al-Rāziq b. Hasanawaihi.—Arrested, S. 9.
- 'Abd al-Razzāq b. Hasanawaihi.—Comes to Bakhtiyar in Wasit, ii. 375, 415.
- Ibn 'Abd al-Razzāq Mohammed.—Khorasani general, ii. 117; joins Rukn al-d., 119; 132; made governor of Adharbaijan, 135; defeats Daisam, 136; returns to Rayy, 148.
- 'Abd al-Salām b. 'Abd al-Wahhāb b. Abī 'Alī Jubbā'ī Abū Hāshim Mu'tazilite doctor, died in Baghdad (321), ii. 400; his funeral, N. 281.
- 'Abd al-Salām b. 'Umar b. al-Hārith Abū Aḥmad.—Quoted N. 281.
- Ibn 'Abd al-Salām.—Notable of Basrah encourages Baridi, 364; sent to support Iqbāl, 372; see also Abu'l-'Abbās.
- 'Abd al-Samad b. al-Mu'adhdhil.—Verses by him, N. 281.
- 'Abd al-Samad son of Qāhir.—S. 148.
- 'Abd al-Wahhāb b. 'Abdallāh Khāqānī.—Son of the Vizier Abu'l-Qāsim, hides, 143; fined, 145; his stipend, 154; arrested, 272.

- 'Abd al-Wahhāb b. Aḥmad b. Marwān.—Forced to become ruler of Oman, ii. 216.
- 'Abd al-Wahhāb b. Abī 'Amr Sharābī.—Chamberlain of Muti', envoy to Khorasan, ii. 147; 155; to Ibn Muhtaj, 156.
- 'Abd al-Wahhāb b. Hasan Abū Aḥmad.—Controller of charities and Alms, 152.
- 'Abd al-Wahhāb b. Mā-shā-Allāh.—Killed by Shalmaghani's friend, 123.
- Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhāb Abu'l-Qāsim.—Qādi, witnesses oath of Baridi, 385.
- Ibnā 'Abd al-Wahhāb.—150; see Abū 'Abdallah.
- 'Abd al-Wāhid b. al-Muqtadir Abū 'Alī.—At battle of Shammasiyah Gate, 235; escapes to Mada'in, 237; 254; designed for Caliphate by relics of Muqtadirites, 251.
- 'Abd al-Wāhid b. Nasr b. M. b. Makhzūm of Nisibin.—See Babbagha.
- Banū 'Abd al-Wāhid.—Family of qadīs in Basrah, N. 50.
- *Abhar.—Placed under 'Alī b. Muqtadir, 33; claimed by Ibn Abī'l-Saj, 45; goes with Rayy, 51, etc., offered by Rukn al-d. to Marzuban, ii. 132; H. 453.
- Ābid b. 'Alī.—Dailemite general aids Kurkir, ii. 298; defeats numerous Turks and converts them to Islam, 299; his campaign against Balus, 300; leads mission to Khorasan, 311.
- Brother of Ābid b. 'Alī.—Officer under him, ii. 300.
- Abū 'Abs.—Traditionalist satirised, N. 115.
- Abzā'i jī.—Dismissed from prefecture of police and fined (343), ii. 157; appointed prefect of police in Wasit (345), 162.
- Accession Money.—Amount of, S. 203.
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- *Adhanah.—Suburbs of, burned by Domesticus (353), ii. 202.
- *Ādharbajān.—399; 400; M. b. Musafir in power there, ii. 135; revolt of Mustajir (349), 177; 200; flight of Ibrahim b. Marzuban thence, 218; calculation of its possible revenue, 229.
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- *'Adhrā.—N. 62; stupidity of, 63.
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- 'Adī b. 'Abd al-Bāqī Abū 'Umar.—Interprets for Byzantine envoys, 53, 54.
- Ibn Abī'l-Adjām.—Clerk; story of him with Ibn Abi Khalid, N. 214.
- 'Adl.—Hajib of Bachkam, commands a force, 410, 411.
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- Ibn Abī 'Adnān Rāsibī.—Officer of Ibn Ra'iṣ, 370.
- *'Adud al-daulah Fannakhusrah Abū Shujā'.—Son of Rukn al-d. given control of Shiraz after 'Imad al-d.'s death (338), ii. 120, 121; his throne restored by Ibn al-'Amid after Bullaka's rebellion, 166; given title 'Adud al-d. (351), 192; sends fleet to help conquest of Oman (355), 218; attacks M. b. Alyas, 234; Rukn al-d. asks help of him, 233; forbidden to buy horses by Bakhtiyar, 235; his agent given control of Oman, 237; takes Kirman (357), 249; learns the art of government from Ibn al-'Amid, 282; releases Abu'l-Fawaris, 291; sends Kurkir to fight Sulaiman b. M. b.

- Alyas, 298 ; attacks Balūs, 299 ; finds fault with Ibn al-'Amid II., 302 ; helps Bakhtiyar against Turks, 303 ; marries d. of Mansur of Khorasan, 311 ; Bakhtiyar's business devolved on him by Rukn al-d., 331 ; his expedition to Iraq, 332 ; reaches Wasit, 338 ; defeats Alptakin, 340 ; tries to make himself ruler of Baghdad, 342 ; arrests Bakhtiyar, 343 ; his difficulties and proposals to Rukn al-d., 348, 349 ; compelled to quit Baghdad, 352 ; 356 ; applies to Ibn al-'Amid II to intercede with Rukn al-d., 362 ; marches again against 'Iraq, 365 ; compels Bakhtiyar to submit, 366-378 ; goes to Takrit to attack Bakhtiyar and Abu Taghib, 380 ; wins battle of Qasr al-Jass, 381 ; takes Mausil, 382 ; given title Taj al-Millah, 385 : offers Abu Taghib terms, 391 ; conquers his fortresses, 391-4 ; honours bestowed on him by Caliph, 396 ; orders rebuilding of Baghdad, 404 fol. ; marries Ta'i's d., 414 ; conquers Jabal, 416 ; his illness *ibid.* ; assigns fief to Qarmatians, S. 119 ; his expedition to the Jabal (369), 9. ; arrests Ward, 14 ; his death and character, 39 foll. ; story of slave-girl, 42 ; his monuments in Fars and Khuzistan, 69 ; epitaphs on him, 76 ; H. 421.
- 'Adud al-d.'s daughter.—Ta'i's nominal wife, S. 20 ; dies at *Sahra Quay*, 298.
- Āfiyah Bāqillānī.—Walks on hot iron door, N. 75.
- Aflah.—Marries widow of Muḥassin, 155.
- Afshīn.—Brother of Ibn Abī'l-Saj governor of Kufah, 19, 175.
- Aftas.—See Ahmad b. Maimun.
- Aftasi.—'Alawid pretender in Antioch, ii. 214 ; cf. Ibn Khallikan, iii. 243.
- Agents of provincial rulers in Baghdad.—ii. 235 ('Adud al-d.'s), S. 109 (Qarmatians).
- Abu'l-Agharr Ibn Shihāb Taimī.—Holds hot iron in Basrah, N. 76.
- Aḥmad.—Banker in Darb 'Aun, ii. 188.
- Aḥmad b. al-'Abbās Abū Bakr.—Brother of Umm Mūsā, 83.
- Aḥmad b. 'Abd al-'Azīz Ibn Abī Dulaf.—Master of Thumal, 84.
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- Aḥmad b. 'Abdallāh Ispahānī Abu'l-'Abbās.—Conveys decorations of Muttaqi to Bachkānī, ii. 3 ; private secretary to Muttaqi, 15 ; Baridi's messenger to him, 16 ; vizier to him (331), 38 ; specimen of an incompetent man, N. 114.
- Aḥmad b. 'Abdallāh b. 'Abbās Khiraqī.—Qādi, Baridi's messenger to Muttaqi, ii. 16 ; Muttaqi's to Tuzun, 70.
- Aḥmad b. 'Abdallāh Abī Sa'id Abū Bakr Ispahānī.—Story about him, N. 122.
- Aḥmad b. 'Abdallāh b. Māhmūd al-Mukhtār Abū Ja'far.—Vizier of Marzuban, ii. 34 ; arrested and fined, 36 ; secretary of Daisam, deserts to his enemy Ibn 'Abd al-Razzāq, 136 ; goes with him to Rayy, *ibid.*
- Aḥmad b. 'Adud al-daulah Abu'l-Husain.—Governor of Fars, S. 78 ; arrested, 79 ; takes title Taj al-daulah at Ahwaz (372) *ibid.* ; wins victory *ibid.* ; seizes Basrah, 80 ; arrested (375) *ibid.*
- Aḥmad b. 'Alī Abū Bakr.—Broker, died (390) H. 347.

- Ahmad b.** 'Alī Kūfi Abū 'Abdallāh.—Secretary of Ishaq b. Isma'il Nubakhti, arrested, 271; secretary to Ibn Muqlah II., 319; after being in Qararīti's employ sent on mission to Baridi, 327; represents Baridi at Ibn Ra'iq's court, 361, 362; hides, 395; secretary to Bachkam (329), 415; quoted 416; at election of Muttaqi ii. 2, 3; serves under Ahmad b. Maimun after Bachkam's death, 12; hides, 14; reappears and serves under Ibn Ra'iq, 22; administers under Ispahani, 38; sent with money to Saif al-d. at Wasit and insulted by Turks, 39; sent under escort to Baghdad, 40; hides, 41; joins Saif al-d., 44.
- Ahmad b.** 'Alī Madā'inī.—See al-Ha'im.
- Ahmad b.** 'Alī Qarākhān.—Succeeds Bughrakhaqan, H. 396.
- Ahmad b.** 'Alī Qunnā'i.—Finance expert in Wasit, ii. 26.
- Ahmad b.** 'Alī Rāzī Abū Bakr.—Delegate to Bakhtiyar, ii. 304.
- Ahmad b.** 'Alī b. Shujā'.—Shahid died (390), H. 364.
- Ahmad b.** 'Alī b. Tughj Ikhshīdī Abu'l-Fawāris.—Ruler of Egypt, ii. 256n; defeats Kafurites, *ibid.*
- Ahmad b.** 'Alī al-Wakil Abu'l-'Abbās.—S. 251; visits Muwaffaq, H. 433.
- Ahmad b.** 'Amr Bukhārī Abū Nasr.—Qādi quoted, N. 117.
- Ahmad b.** Badr.—Paternal uncle of Muqtadir's mother, 121; captured by Abu Tahir, *ibid.*; released, 139.
- Ahmad b.** Bakr 'Abdi Abū Tālib.—Commentator of the *īdāh*, quoted S. 68.
- Ahmad b.** Buwaihi Abu'l-Husain.—See Mu'izz al-d.
- Ahmad b.** Dāhhāk Salīl.—Kills Dux at battle of Apamea, S. 228.
- Ahmad** Farrāsh Abu'l-'Abbās.—S. 332; H. 335; informs Baha al-d. against Husain, S. 167.
- Ahmad** Ibn Abī Hafs.—Stirrup-holder of 'Adud al-d., S. 73; enemy of Ibn Sa'dan, 107.
- Ahmad b.** Hajjāj b. Makhlad.—Visits Hamid under arrest, 98.
- Ahmad b.** Hammād.—Governor of Takrit (387), S. 301.
- Ahmad** hājib of Abu'l-Hasan Ibn Ishāq, H. 457.
- Ahmad** Ibn Abī Hāshim Qaisī Abū Riyāsh.—Verses by him to Muhallabi, N. 186.
- Ahmad b.** Husain b. Ahmad b. al-Nāṣir 'Alawī Abu'l-Husain.—Died (391) H. 407.
- Ahmad b.** Husain Abu'l-'Abbās.—Bedmaker, has charge of Muwaffaq in the Citadel, H. 428, 435.
- Ahmad b.** Husain b. 'Abdallāh Jauharī (son of Ibn al-Jassās)—Recounts source of his father's fortune, N. 270.
- Ahmad b.** Ibrāhīm al-Mukhill.—See Dabbī.
- Ahmad b.** Isā Mālikī Abu'l-'Abbas.—Befriends Wathiqi, H. 397.
- Ahmad b.** Isā Abū Shākir.—Father-in-law of Husain b. Mansūr and clerk to Hajjāj, H. 410; clerk of the Amin, 448.
- Ahmad b.** Ishāq Bahlūl.—See Bahlūl.
- Ahmad b.** Ishāq b. Zuraiq.—Sends money to Khasibi, 150.
- Ahmad b.** Ismā'il.—Governor of Khorasan, captures M. b. al-Laith, 19; murdered (301), 33.

- Aḥmad b. Isrā'īl.—Type of a competent minister, 85 (vizier of Mu'tazz, Tabari, iii. 1694, etc.)
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- 'Ali b. al-'Abbās b. Fasānjas Abū M.—Treasurer (350), ii. 188; bids his brother hurry home after Bakhtiyar's accession (356), 237, 262; dominates Bakhtiyar, 266; his brother's deputy, 267; cannot pay in full, 269; arrested, 284; takes refuge with Sabuktakin, 286; banished to Wasit, 287; to Samarra, *ibid.*; vizier of Sharaf al-d. (374), S. 101.
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- 'Ali b. 'Abd al-'Aziz.—See *Ibn Hājib al-Nu'man*.
- 'Ali b. 'Abd al-'Aziz, cousin of Māfarūkhī.—Arrested, ii. 120.
- 'Ali b. 'Abdallāh al-Hadhdhā Abu'l-Hasan.—Quoted, N. 215.
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- 'Ali b. Ahmad.—Clerk of Qarmatian in Oman, ii. 216; rebels against 'Abd al-Wahhāb with help of Zanj, 217.
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- 'Ali b. Ahmad Rāsibi.—Arrests Hallaj, 33; died (301), *ibid.*; his property seized by Mu'nis, *ibid.*
- 'Ali b. Ahmad b. Subh Abu'l-Hasan.—Shahid, H. 408.
- 'Ali b. Ahmad 'Umāni.—Clerk of Samsam al-d.'s mother died, S. 102.
- 'Ali b. Ahmad b. Yahya.—Clerk, killed by Dailemites, H. 383.
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- 'Ali Ibn Abī 'Alī Abu'l-Hasan.—Quoted, S. 73; *hajib* of Samsam al-d., 97; sent to arrest Husain Farrash, 168; leaves Baghdad, H. 389; restored to ma'unah of Wasit, 414; *hajib* of 'Amid al-J., 439.
- 'Ali b. 'Amr b. Maimūn Abu'l-Hasan.—Sent to Mu'izz al-d. by Abu Taghlib, ii. 206; his secretary, sent to Bakhtiyar, 239; negotiates marriage, 283; offends Ibn Baqiyah, 316, 320; ill-treated by Ibn Baqiyah, 321; meets Bakhtiyar at Takrit, 379; combines vizierate of Bakhtiyar with that of Abu Taghlib, *ibid.*; sent by Abu Taghlib to Egypt, 401.
- 'Ali Arzanānī.—Spy of Fulad, S. 200.
- 'Ali b. Bishārah.—Bedmaker of 'Adud al-d., S. 49.
- 'Ali b. Dab'ash Abu'l-Hasan.—Sent against Abu'l-Husain by Samsam al-d. (372), S. 79; captured, *ibid.*
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- to Mausil, joins Daisam in Adharbaijan, ii. 31 ; escapes and is made chief of Dailemites there, 135.
- 'Ali b. al-Hasan Abu'l-Hasan.—*Clerk* of M. b. 'Umar arrested, S. 173.
- 'Ali b. al-Hasan b. 'Allāf.—*Shahid*, H. 397.
- 'Ali b. al-Hasan Baghdādī.—See Abu'l-Husain Ibn Yahyā.
- 'Ali b. al-Hasan Hājjī.—N. 145.
- 'Ali b. al-Hasan b. Ishāq Abu'l-Hasan.—Sharif's collector, flees, H. 348.
- 'Ali b. al-Hasan Ispahānī Abu'l-Faraj, author of the *Aghani*.—Quoted (xiii. 25), N. 12 ; received 5,000 dinars from Muhallabi, 42 ; quoted, 174.
- 'Ali b. al-Hasan Zainabī Hāshimī Abu'l-Hasan-*Ta'i*'s envoy to Sharaf al-d., S. 125.
- 'Ali b. Hishām Abu M.—Quoted, 88.
- 'Ali b. al-Husain al-Khasīr.—Bedmaker, S. 173.
- 'Ali b. al-Husain Maghribī Abu'l-Hasan.—Secretary to Bekjur, S. 208 ; advises him to join the Fatimid 'Aziz, *ibid.* 211 ; runs away to Raqqah, *ibid.* ; to Kufah, 215 ; to Egypt where he persuades 'Aziz to attack Halab, 217 ; sent thither as minister, *ibid.* ; is bribed to come away, 219 ; cashiered by 'Aziz, *ibid.* ; executed by Hakim, 232.
- 'Ali b. al-Husain Sharif Murtadā Abu'l-Qāsim.—Pilgrim (389), H. 342.
- 'Allī b. al-Husain Qunnā'i.—Betrays M. b. Dawud, 9, 10.
- 'Ali b. al-Husain Shirāzī Mushrif Abu'l-Qāsim.—Inspector of bureau, sister's son to Abu'l-Faraj the vizier, ii. 267 ; governor of Basrah, 295 ; his vindictiveness, *ibid.* ; Jarjarā'i sent to arrest him, 321 ; arrested but restored to province, 323.
- 'Ali b. Ibrāhīm b. Hammād.—*Qadi*, quoted, N. 33.
- 'Ali b. Ibrāhīm b. Nāṣir al-d.—Killed, S. 179.
- 'Ali b. 'Isā the vizier.—Consulted by 'Abbas b. Hasan about candidates for Caliphate, 1, 3 ; declines to nominate ; made president of bureau by Ibn al-Mu'tazz, 6 ; flees, 7 ; banished to Wasit, (296), 8 ; pleads vainly for M. b. 'Abdun ; transferred at his own request to Meccah, 13 ; suggested for vizierate by Mu'nis (300), 25 ; vizier (301), 26 ; corresponds with Qarmatians, 34 ; prays over supposed corpse of Furat, 40 ; offends Umm Musa and is dismissed ; put in charge of Zaidan (304), 41 ; released and appointed helper to Hamid (306), 58 ; monopolises control, 59 ; arrested (311), 88 ; charged with favouring Qarmatians, 105 ; 109 ; given in charge of Shafi' Lu'lū'i, 112 ; exiled to Meccah and thence to San'a, 113 ; returns to Meccah, 141 ; made Overseer of Egypt and Syria, *ibid.* ; nominated for vizierate by Mu'nis (313), 142 ; confirmed as Overseer by Khasibi (313), 146 ; vizier (314), 149 ; grateful to any one who plots his dismissal, 170 ; his energetic action after Qarmatian victory, 176 ; desires to resign (316), 184 ; arrested, 185 ; falsely charged with favouring Qarmatians, 186, 187 ; released by Mu'nis (317), visits Ibn Muqlah, 200 ; mediates between Mu'nis and Muqtadir (318), 204 ; acts assessor to the vizier Sulaiman, 205 ; settles Ibn Muqlah's fine, 209 ; arrested by Mu'nis, 210 ; but released, 211 ; assessor to Kalwadhani with charge of appeals, 212 ;

- deprived by Husain b. Qasim, 219; sent to Safiyah (319) by Husain b. Qasim, 220; protected by Harun b. Gharib, 225; nominated for vizierate of Qahir, 242; excused from mission to Egypt, 257; made governor of Wasit and Irrigation of Euphrates, 271; gives contract to Baridi 274; summoned to advise Radi, 290; offered vizierate, 294; charged with suggesting revolt to Nasir al-d. and banished to Safiyah (323), 324 fol.; suggested as mediator by Nasir al-d. 327; nominated for vizierate, 336; fined, 338; awaits Baridi (329), and is treated by him respectfully, ii. 14; manages affairs for Kurankij (329), 18; dies (334), 104; petitions presented to him, N. 48; his friend Shafi'i, N. 54; exposes Ibn Muqlah, N. 28; his honesty at an auction, S. 172; prefers Ibn Bahlul to himself at funeral, N. 127; his opinion of Muqtadir, N. 136; rebuked by Muqtadir, N. 139; reconciles Nasir al-d. to his father, N. 181; has revelation, N. 225; orders demolition of Heretical Mosque, N. 174; N. 104.
- Ali b. 'Isā.—Secretary of Daisam in lieu of Nu'aimi, ii. 149; tortured to death, 150.
- Ali b. Isā the Postmaster.—(386) his advice to Abu 'Abdallah al-'Arid, S. 286; quoted, H. 439.
- Ali b. 'Isā Raba'i.—The grammarian, ii. 304; on a deputation.
- Ali b. Ja'far Bātīnī.—Missionary in service of Daisam, ii. 31; deserts to Marzuban and brings him to Adharbaijan; deserts Marzuban for Daisam, 33, and again Daisam for Marzuban, 34; but on condition of retiring into private life, 35.
- Ali b. Ja'far b. Falāh.—Brother of Abu Tamim; besieges Damascus, S. 223; governor of Tripoli, 224; Quṭb al-daulah, general of Hakim, S. 238.
- Ali b. Ja'far Abu'l-Hasan.—Emir elect of the Marshes, S. 90; made partner by Muhadhdhib al-d., S. 134.
- Ali b. Ja'far Wadharī Abu'l-Qāsim.—Friend of 'Adud al-d. sent against Banu Shaiban, ii., 398; dies on the journey, *ibid.*
- Ali b. al-Jarrāh.—Captures Manjutakin, S. 223.
- Ali b. Juwānqulah.—Officer of Rayy, *ibid.*; deserted to Marzuban, ii. 131.
- Ali b. Kāmah Abu'l-Hasan.—His house in Rayy, S. 299; viceroy there of Rukn al-d., ii, 137; retreats to Ispahan, 138; sister's son to Rukn al-d. defeats Bistun, 176; (348) his arrival falsely announced, 226; with Muayyid al-d. in Jurjan, S. 90; put to death by Fakhr al-d., 95.
- Ali b. Khalaf Nirmānī.—Arrested (311), 92.
- Ali b. Khalaf b. Tināb.—Farms estates and Kharaj in Shiraz, and conspires with Yaqut (319), 211; sends news of 'Ali b. Buwaihi to Baghdad, 275; leaves Shiraz with Yaqut, 298; his hoards secured by 'Ali b. Buwaihi, 300; goes to Basrah, 301; finance minister in Mausil, 326; quits it, 329; deceives Yaqut, 341; minister of Kharaj and *diyā* 'in Ahwaz for Ibn Ra'iq, 374 (326); stays at Wasit, 384; secretary of Radi in service of Bachkam, 406; fined, 409; story about him when governor of Shiraz, Faraj, ii. 75, 76.

- 'Ali b. Kujri Abu'l-Hasan.—Dailemite, sent against Banu 'Uqail, H. 419; defeated, 421; retires to Baqitina, *ibid.*
- 'Ali b. Ma'mūn Iskāfi.—Secretary of Ibn al-Hawari; arrested (311), 92.
- 'Ali b. Mazyad Abu'l-Hasan Asadi.—Revolts from Baha al-d. to Samsam al-d. (387), S. 295; attacks Qilij but is defeated, H. 340 (389); Muqallad goes against him, 303; joined by Yahyā, H. 410; assists Du'aīj at Mada'in, H. 420; routed by Hajjaj, 422-4.
- 'Ali b. Mikāl Abu'l-Husain.—Envoy to Baghdad (389), H. 340.
- 'Ali b. Mishakī, called Bullakā.—Captured by Rukn al-d., ii. 133; escapes from prison, 149; works for Marzuban, *ibid.*, 150; defeats Daisam, *ibid.*
- 'Ali b. Mohammed b. Ahmad Tanūkhī Abu'l-Hasan.—Performs trick with taper, N. 76.
- 'Ali b. Mohammed Bārizī.—Balusi chieftain, ii. 300.
- 'Ali b. Mohammed b. Hasan b. Yahyā Abu Mohammed.—Succeeds M. b. 'Umar, S. 347.
- 'Ali b. Mohammed b. Husain Warrāq Abu'l-Qāsim.—Witness, H. 417.
- 'Ali b. Mohammed Iskāfi Abu'l-Hasan.—Died (391), H. 392.
- 'Ali b. Mohammed Jauhari.—'Adud al-d.'s agent, takes letters to Marzuban, ii. 344.
- 'Ali b. Mohammed Kaukabī the Mu'allim.—Head of Insha Bureau, S. 153; called Kafi, 154; takes Abu Nasr Ibn Ka'b, 157; his punishment, 158; strangles Abu 'Ali b. Sharaf al-d., 162, 164; favours Husain Farrash, 166; ruins him, 168; advises seizure of M. b. 'Umar, 174, 180, 181; causes Ibn Salikan to be arrested, 181; goes to Basrah, Arrajan, etc., 182; complained of by troops, 187; arrests Khwashadhab, 198; disputes with vizier Abarquhi, 240; orders his arrest, 241; his arrest and death, 243; injures Abu 'Ali Muwaffaq, 282.
- 'Ali b. Mohammed b. Khirbān Abu'l-Qāsim.—Clerk, N. 102.
- 'Ali b. Mohammed b. Rauh.—Clerk, 155; agent for Khasibi in Baghdad, 225.
- 'Ali b. Mohammed Tanūkhī Abu'l-Qāsim.—Deputy of Abu Talib Ibn Bahlul, N. 138.
- 'Ali b. Mohammed Zuttī.—Prefect of police, executed, ii. 366.
- 'Ali b. Mu'ammal b. Mīmān.—Secretary of Sawad bureau, died (390), H. 345.
- 'Ali b. Mufarrij.—Bribed by Hakim, S. 237.
- 'Ali b. Muḥassin Tanukhi.—Cited, H. 394; his house at Basrah Gate, 396.
- 'Ali b. Muqtadir.—Given ministries of Rayy, etc., 33.
- 'Ali b. Müsa Zarrār.—Agent sent by Nuḥ to 'Imad al-d., ii. 101.
- 'Ali b. Musayyib.—Made emir of Mausil (386), S. 279; arrested by Muqallad (378), 299; released by his sister's intercession, 301; renews dispute with Muqallad, 302; flies from Mausil, *ibid.*, and agrees to alternate possession with Muqallad, 302.
- 'Ali son of Abu 'Ali Muwaffaq.—Minister of Ma'unah in Baghdad, H. 38 (389).

- 'Ali b. Nasr.—See Muhadhdhib al-d.
- 'Ali b. Nasr Abu'l-Hasan.—Witness, died (391), H. 408.
- 'Ali b. Qāsim Abu'l-Hasan.—Story told by him to Misk, ii. 275.
- 'Ali b. Sahl Dauraqī Abu'l-Hasan.—Vice-vizier (382), S. 246.
- 'Ali b. al-Saqr.—Agent of Mu'izz al-d., captured in the Tharثار, ii. 172.
- 'Ali b. Surkhāb.—Captain of Rukn al-d., who defeats Washmagir, ii. 120.
- 'Ali b. Tāhir Abu'l-Hasan.—Inspector of Saqy al-Furat, S. 173; executed, H. 398.
- 'Ali b. Tāhir Abu'l-Hasan.—Sent by Baha al-d. to Muqallad to negotiate, S. 282; secretary of Samsam al-d.'s mother, S. 107; causes Abu'l-Rayyan's arrest, 118; in control at the Council, 119.
- 'Ali b. Abī Tālib.—Verses addressed to him by 'Uthman, ii. 336; appears to Qadir, S. 206; in visions, N. 238.
- 'Ali b. 'Umārah Abu'l-Hasan.—Minister of 'Adud al-d., S. 40; marshal of Dailemites, story told of him, 43; quoted, 46.
- 'Ali b. Wahsudhān the Dailemite.—Minister of Ma'awin in Ispahan (304), 38; incites his retainer to murder Ahmad b. Sayyah, *ibid.*, and 39; returns to Dailemite country, then comes to Jabal, *ibid.*; minister of war in Rayy, etc., 50; assassinated by 'Ali b. Musafir, 51.
- 'Ali b. Yalbaq.—Tries to save Muqtadir at battle of Shammasiyah Gate, 237; chamberlain of Qahir, 243; arrests 'Isa in presence of Qahir, 257; his arbitrary treatment of Qahir, 259, 260; his plot to arrest Qahir and its failure, 263, 264; arrested and tortured, 266; executed, 267.
- 'Ali b. Mufarrij b. Jarrāh.—Dislikes having to respect Yarukhtakin, S. 233.
- 'Ali b. Ya'qūb Abu'l-Qāsim.—Secretary to the Interpreter sent by Bachkam to Baridis, 385; brother-in-law of Ibn Sanjala; shows himself, ii. 19; arrested by Qarariti, *ibid.*; released, 25.
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his ice stores, 374 ; arrested, *ibid.* ; tortured, 376 ; tries to regain vizierate, *ibid.* ; blinded, 377 ; trampled to death by elephants and impaled, 380, 413. (Abu Hayyan in the *Imād* states that his corpse was buried after 'Adud al-d.'s death.)

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Abu'l-Barakāt, son of Nāṣir al-d.—ii. 255 ; sent by Abu Taghlib against Hamdan, 256 ; again, 289 ; killed in battle with Hamdan, 291 ; Jamilah and Abu Taghlib anxious to avenge him, 379.

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*Bardha'ah.—Attacked by Russians (332), ii. 62, 136 ; Daisam goes thither to hunt, 150, 178.

Ibn al-Bārid.—Deserts Mu'izz al-d. and goes to Nasir al-d., ii. 89 ; identified with Ibrahim b. Mutawwaq, 118.

[Ibn al-Barīdī.—Buhturi, i. 217 ; has to do with finance of Khuzistan.]

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ejected by Turkish mutineers, 17 ; attacked by Ibn Ra'iq, 23 ; reappointed vizier, *ibid.* ; besieged in Wasit by Saif al-d. (332), 51 ; murders his brother Abu Yusuf, his death (332), 52-58 ; buys land in Ahwaz, N. 104, 107 ; dismissed from ministry there, 138 ; at Siraf, 169.

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- a. 'Abdallah.—Dies (349), ii. 181.
- b. Ahmad Abu'l-'Abbās.—Marries Yaqut's daughter, 345.
- c. Abu Ja'far Fayyād.—Hostage with 'Ali b. Buwaihi, 378.
- d. Abu'l-Hasan Mohammed.—Hostage with 'Ali b. Buwaihi, 378.
- e. Abu'l-Qāsim.—364 ; story about him, F. i. 184 ; is made chieftain after his father by Ya'nis, ii. 60 ; obtains compensation from Tuzun, 79 ; sent envoy to Mu'izz al-d., 86 ; defeated by Mu'izz al-d.'s army, 111 ; his feast of roses, N. 147 ; in Basrah, N. 88.
- 2. Baridi Abu'l-Husain 'Ali.—Sent to Baghdad to negotiate (315), 158 ; administered Furat estates, 158, 273 ; represents his brother and Yaqut at the capital (322), 301 ; joins his brothers at Ahwaz, 360 ; encourages Basrans to fight, 373 ; invades Baghdad and ousts Ibn Ra'iq, ii. 24 (330) ; escapes to Ja'fariyyah, thence to Hajar, with aid of Hajaris endeavoured to take Basrah, but fails and goes to Baghdad, ii. 60, 61 ; executed there (333), 78, 80.
- 3. Baridi Abu Yusuf Ya'qūb b. Mohammed.—Minister of Kharaj in Ramhurmuz (315), 152 ; Surraq, 158 ; of private estates and *asafil*, *ibid.* ; finance minister of Basrah (319), 223 ; at Ibn Qarabah's table and helps qadi Abu'l-Husain, 230 ; intercedes for Abu'l-Khattab, 253 ; arrested and taken to Palace, 272 ; tortured, 273 ; visits Yaqut, 338 ; encourages Abu 'Abdallah to fight, 348 ; revenue of Sus and Jundaisabur accumulates in his hands, 349 ; farms Basrah and Wasit, 364 ; rebukes his brother for joking in time of danger, 371 ; hides, 373 ; his death (murdered by Abu 'Abdallah), ii. 51-54 ; his system of taxation, 127 ; with Abu'l-'Abbas Shami, N. 147, 170.

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Bāristughān Abu'l-Muzaffar al-Munjib.—Turkish officer, S. 292 ; sent to relieve Mada'in, H. 420.

Bāriz (tribe).—Ravaged Kirman, ii. 300.

Barmecids.—Their liberality, N. 11.

Ibn Barmīyah.—See Ahmad b. Mohammed.

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***Barqat Thihmid.**—N. 135.

***Barqi.**—Fortress of Abu Taghlib, stormed by 'Adud al-d., 392.

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 - Abu Firoz.
 - Dhu'l-Qarnain.

- Harb b. Abi'l-'Alā.*
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Husain b. Nāsir al-d.
Ibrahim b. Nāsir al-d.
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- Husain b. Barkasah.*—Slave of *Ibn Kamil*, killed, H. 448.
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- Husain b. Mūsā Mūsawi Abū Ahmad.*—Registrar of Talibis, sent to negotiate peace between Hamdanids (358), ii. 256; dismissed from registry, 306 (361) and becomes enemy of Abu'l-Fadl, 309; administers oath in Mausil, 320; protects brigand, 337; accompanies Bakhtiyar to Kufah, 355; mediates between him and Ibn Baqiyah, 356; envoy from Bakhtiyar to 'Adud al-d. to recover slave, 372; sent back to 'Adud al-d., 375; brings back slave and advises surrender, 376–378; reduces Diyar Mudar, 392; arrested and sent to Fars (369), 399; released (372), S. 81; his fortune restored, 136; trustee for royal bride, 254; negotiates between 'Ali b. Ahmad and Baha al-d., 268; rescues former, 270; favours his vizierate, 275; names Baha al-d. prematurely in Khubbah (389), 327; escapes in basket, *ibid.*; his guarantee required by Muwaffaq, H. 430.
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- Husain b. Nāṣir al-d. Abu 'Abdallāh.*—Hostage with Mu'izz al-d. (337), ii. 115; ruler of Hadithah submits to Abu Taghib, 291; sent by him to Takrit to help Bakhtiyar (363), 333; sent by Abu Taghib during his flight as envoy to 'Adud al-d., 391; makes terms for himself, *ibid.*; and quits Abu Taghib for 'Adud al-d., 392; (*cf.* N. 235); goes to Mausil, S. 145, 174; captured by Hasan b. Marwan, 178; captured again and sent to Egypt, governor of Halab and Tyre for Fatimid, 179; sent to Tyre, 226.
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- Abu'l-Husain Bāhilī.**—Despatched by Nasir al-d. to Mu'izz al-d., ii. 213.
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- Abu'l-Husain Ibn Kashkaraya.**—Died (389), H. 337; physician, pupil of Sinan.
- Abu'l-Husain, son of Mutawakkil.**—Nominated for Caliphate but dies too soon (294), 5.
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- Ibrāhim b. Ahmad Abū Ishāq.**—Deputy to Farrukhan, H. 415; acts as vizier in Kirman, H. 383.
- Ibrāhim b. Ahmad Khorāsānī.**—Deserts from Baridi to Nasir al-d., ii. 29; sent for by Ibn Muhtaj to displace Nuḥ, 101; defeated and blinded, 104.
- Ibrāhim b. 'Ali b. 'Isā Abu Nasr.**—Caliph's secretary died (350), ii. 184.
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- Ibrāhim b. Ayyūb.**—Clerk of 'Ali b. 'Isā, 150.
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- Ibrāhim b. 'Isā.**—Brother of 'Ali b. 'Isā, N. 25.
- Ibrāhim b. Ismā'il.**—Hajib of Bakhtiyar, his envoy to 'Imran, ii. 329; sent to Ahwaz to arrest Sahl b. Bishr, 357; his history, 374; urges Bakhtiyar to defend Wasit, 375; supports scheme of

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- Ibrāhim b. Kaighalagh.—Given office by Ibn al-Furat, 14.
- Ibrāhim b. Kāsak.—Officer of Mardawij joins 'Ali b. Buwaihi, 279 ; made governor of Arrajan, 302 ; in Kirman, ii. 249.
- Ibrāhim b. Khafif.—Head of bureau of outgoings, 262, 266 ; N. 242.
- Ibrāhim b. Marh 'Uqaili.—Helps to defeat Qarmatians, S. 110.
- Ibrāhim b. Marzubān.—Heir after Justan, ii. 166 ; releases his father-in-law Walkin, 167 ; induced to rebel against his brother Justan, 178 ; takes Maraghah, is presently abandoned by his helpers, *ibid.* ; makes terms with his brother, *ibid.* ; joins Wahsudhan, 179 ; afterwards endeavours to fight Wahsudhan's son Isma'il, 180 ; official governor of Adharbaijan, 189, (350) ; turned out thence by Abu'l-Qasim b. Mishaki (355), 218 ; goes to Rukn al-d. ; advises Ibn al-'Amid to retire from battle, 224 ; displays valour during Khorasanite affair, 228 ; is wounded, *ibid.* ; reconquers Adharbaijan, 229 ; his incompetence, 230, 231.
- Ibrāhim b. Mohammed Dahakī.—Son-in-law of Abu'l-Fadl, dies in prison, ii. 264.
- Ibrāhim b. al-Mudabbir.—His gifts to 'Arib, N. 131.
- Ibrāhim, son of Mu'izz al-d. 'Umdat al-d. Abū Ishāq.—Born (342), ii. 148 ; receives robe of honour and title (362), 312 ; during attack of Abu Taghlib on Baghdad represents Bakhtiyar, 317 ; his part in plot against Sabuktakin, 326 ; is offered emirate by Sabuktakin, *ibid.* ; is dissuaded by his mother ; on left of 'Adud al-d.'s army, 339 ; arrested by 'Adud al-d., 343 ; released, 352 ; governor of Ahwaz (364), 358 ; sent to secure 'Askar Mukram, 367 ; recalled, escapes from battle of Qashshan, 369 ; gets Ibn al-Ra'i blinded, 377 ; supports 'Ali b. 'Amr's scheme of treachery, 379 ; flies with Abu Taghlib after Qasr al-Jass, 384 ; surrenders at battle of Ramlah, 385 ; S. 21 ; comes to Mausil, Rayy and Abarquyah and returns to Egypt (389), H. 342.
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- Ibrāhim Mu'awwaq.—Arab commander of cavalry, ii. 50 ; under Sabuktakin, 118.
- Ibrāhim b. al-Rābandadh.—The Dailemite, helps to overthrow Muttaqi, ii. 73.
- Ibrāhim b. Nāsir al-d. Abū Tāhir.—Abandons Abu Taghlib and comes to Bakhtiyar, ii. 291 ; escapes to Abu Taghlib, 316 ; deserts him at Kafr 'Aqib, 401 ; his pilgrimage (366), 404 ; goes to Mausil (377), S. 145 ; takes it, 174 (379) ; his measures, 175 ; defeats Bad, 176 ; besieges Amid, 178 ; killed by Mohammed b. Musayyib, 179 ; N. 235.
- Ibrāhim b. Simjūr Dawātī Abu'l-Hasan or Abu'l-Husain.—Besieges Ibn Alyas but raises siege, 353 ; captured by Ibn Mu'taj, ii. 102 ; released by Ibrahim b. Ahmad, 103 ; commander of Khorasan army, 360 ; interceded for by 'Adud al-d., S. 25 ; quarrels with Samanids, 27.
- Ibrāhim b. Siyārhai, called Kāsak.—In service of Mardawij, joins 'Ali b. Buwaihi, 279.

- Ibrāhim b. Yūsuf Ibn al-Sarrāj Abū Nasr.—Fined by Abu'l-Fadl the vizier, ii. 309 ; plots for vizierate of Ibn Baqiyah and is made his deputy, 310–313 ; negotiates between Ibn Baqiyah and Bakhtiyar, 354 ; arrested by Ibn Baqiyah and tortured to death, 358, 359.
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- and summons 'Iraq to Jihad, 216 ; in Bagdad, (351), N. 40.
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Muhallabi Hasan b. Mohammed Abū Mohammed.—(Tabari iii. 1745, mentions a Mohammed Muhallabi of Basrah, who favoured the Khabith), steward of Abu Zakariyya of Sus, 382 (326), attached to 'Ali b. Ja'far b. Marzuban, ii. 34 ; in service of Mu'izz al-d., 84 ; deputy of Saimari, whom he advises, 116 ; made secretary of Mu'izz al-d. and keeps bureau of Sawad out of clutches of Ibn Fasanjas, 124 ; makes agreement with Hasan b. Harun ; reforms finance of Basrah, 128 ; is defeated by 'Imran b. Shahin, 129 (339) ; Misk's authority for his vizierate, 137 ; defeats ruler of Oman at Basrah, 143, 144 ; is scourged by Mu'izz al-d., 145 ; restored to office ; defends his nonchalance, 146 ; receives title vizier (345), 162 ; retires from Ahwaz before Ruzbahan, 162 ; advises against employment of Takin Jamdar, 171 ; skilfully disposes of Ruzbhani Dailmites, 173 ; remains in Mausil, then returns to Baghdad, 174, 175 ; gives his daughter to 'Abbas b. Husain Shirazi, 181 ; reconciled to Sabuktakin, 182 ; builds Mu'izz al-d.'s palace, 183 (350) ; examines various persons to extort money for Mu'izz al-d.'s palace, 185, foll. ; leaves Baghdad for conquest of Oman (352), 196 ; dies (—3 Sha'ban, 352), 197 ; N. 10 ; scene at his palace, 23 ; his liberality, 38, 41 ; arrests rioters (350), 48 ; an adage of his, 58 ; beaten by order of Mu'izz al-d., 70 ; his daughter married Abu'l-Fadl, 134 ; his feast of roses, 147, 148 ; tells stories of Shibli, 173 ; his letter to Tanukhi's father, 208 ; Abu'l-Hasan Ahwazi one of his deputies, 229.

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Muhassin (al-) Abū Ahmad, son of Ibn al-Furāt.—Arrested, 57 ; tortured, 65 ; intrigues for his father's restoration, 87 ; decorated, 91 ; his excesses as inquisitor, 93 foll. ; his house bought by Harun b. Gharib, 164 ; N. 47.

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Muhtadi.—Caliph, ii. 16, 258.

Ibn al-Muhtāj Ahmad b. Mohammed Abū 'Ali.—Khorasanite general; helps Makan b. Kaki, 276; enters Rayy, slays Makan and defeats Washmagir, ii. 3; and Makan at Ishaqabad, 6; takes Rayy, *ibid.*; defeats Takin Shirzadi (334), 84; goes against Rukn al-d., but meanwhile his master Nuh conspires with 'Imad al-d. against him, 100, 101, 102–4; ousts Nuh for Ibrahim; sent to help Washmagir, 154, but is offended by the latter; makes peace with Rukn al-d. (342), 155; cashiered by Nuh, and enters service of Rukn al-d. again, *ibid.*; secures appointment to governorship of Khorasan, 156; is defeated by Bakr b. Malik and goes back Rukn al-d. with whom he enters Jurjan, 158; dies of plague in Rayy (344), as also his son, 161.

Muhtasib.—See Censor.

Mu'in al-d.—See 'Imran b. Shahin.

Mu'izz, The 'Ubaidid.—ii. 257.

Mu'izz al-d. b. Buwaihi Ahmad Abu'l-Husain.—At battle of Istakhr (322), 298; restores order in Shiraz, *ibid.*; sent to Kirman, 352; attacks Ibn Alyas in Bamm, 353; proceeds to Jirift, *ibid.*; makes terms and violates them; loses his hand, etc., 355; defeats Ibn Alyas, and routs 'Ali b. Kallawaihi, 356; is sent with Baridi to conquer 'Iraq, 357; 377, foll.; defeats Bachkam at Arrajan, 378; goes to 'Askar Mukram, 379; to Ahwaz, 380; defeated by Tuzun, occupies Wasit, ii. 55 (332); takes Baghdad, 84, (334); arrests Mustakfi and makes Muti' Caliph, 86; evacuates Baghdad, 89; defeats Nasir al-d., 92, 93; his ruinous finance, 97; takes Basrah, 112 (335); has Muhallabi scourged, 145; his violence described, 146; named in Khuṣbah at Meccah and in Hijaz, 158; suffers from Priapismus, 158; goes to fight the rebel Ruzbahan (345), 162; defeats him by personal bravery, 163; his ready tears, 164; his popularity, 165; repairs canals, *ibid.*; plans expedition against Nasir al-d. (347), but first sends remonstrances, 169; accepts apology, 170; but presently (347) takes Mausil, his expedition, 171–173; vainly writes to Kafur for tribute, 172; his foolish policy with Dailemites and Turks, 173, 174; his illness (350), 182; goes to Ahwaz, *ibid.*; his expedition to Mausil (355), 204; returns, 207; expedition to Wasit, 217, and (356) Ubullah, *ibid.*, 231; appoints Bakhtiyan successor, repents of his crimes, 231; dies, *ibid.*; leaves 400,000 dinars, 238; disapproved Ibn Baqiyah, 285, 316; his ghost appears to Rukn al-d., 351; builds palace in Hausam, 416, 355; anecdote with Saimari, N. 54; his palace, 70; scourges Muhallabi, 70; liked to be asked to pardon, 71; 148; S. 98; origins, N. 151; his siege of Baghdad in (334) 161.

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- Ibn Mukram Abu'l-Hasan.—The qadi, N. 30.
- Ibn Mukram Abū Mohammed.—See Hasan b. Mohammed b. Mukram.
- Ibn Mukram Abu'l-Qāsim The 'Adl.—Agent for sale of land, 103 ; ii. 183.
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- Munāh, The Kurd.—Friend of Mohammed b. 'Abbad, helps Abu 'Ali Ibn Isma'il, S. 315, 319.
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- ***Sābūr.**—District of Fars where Habashi ended his days, ii. 246.
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- Sāfi Huramī.—Brings Muqtadir to the palace and prevents his being superseded on the way, 3, 4 ; arrests Ibn al-Mu'tazz, 8 ; gets Mohammed b. Dawud arrested, 9 ; N. 139.

- Sāfi, The Treasurer.—Hujari official spared, 358.
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- Sahl b. Bishr.—Secretary of Bukhtakin Ażadhruyah, ii. 262 ; demands to "guarantee" Abu Qurrah, 288 ; negotiates between 'Imran and Bakhtiyar, 299 ; arrested, 325 ; farms Ahwaz for 'Adud al-d., 347 ; joins raid of Ibn Baqiyah, *ibid.* ; arrested and killed, 356, 357 ; in a plot against Ibn Baqiyah devised by Bakhtiyar.
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- 205 ; deputy for Abu'l-Fadl, 243 ; arrests 'Alawid conspirators, 247 ; arrested but not executed, 366 ; released, 374 ; N. 40.
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- Saimari Mohammed b. Ahmad Abu Ja'far.—Secretary of Tahir the Jilite, captured by 'Ali b. Buwaihi, but released, 346 ; dependent of Dilan, 382 ; governor of Sus, 383 ; besieged there by Baridi, 411 ; escapes with Mu'izz al-d. from Tuzun (332), ii. 51 ; at dethronement of Mustakfi, 86 ; at river battle, 91 ; routs Safi, 92 ; minister, 96 ; escorts 'Ali b. 'Isa to Mu'izz al-d., 106 ; is sent by Mu'izz al-d. to help Nasir al-d., 109 ; regrets that he was not treacherous, 110 (*cf.* 179) ; takes Mismaran, 112 ; attacks 'Imran b. Shahin, 120 ; his death (339), 123 ; with Mu'izz al-d., N. 53 ; turns palace of Ibn Shirzad into a garden, 70 ; demands improper dues in Basrah, 86, 163.
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